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his own memoirs. No more intimate idea can be gained of his personal character than can be had from a study of his attitude upon such occasions. . . . Surely there never lived a man who could more truly say:

'I am the master of my fate,  
I am the captain of my soul.'

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

*University of Arkansas.*

**von Bernhardt, F. W.** *Cavalry in Future Wars.* Pp. xxviii, 305. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

The commander of the Seventh Division of the German Army has given us a timely contribution to army literature. The work is prepared with especial reference to the conditions in the German forces.

It is almost needless to say, however, that the use to be made of cavalry, or any other arm of the service, is so affected by surrounding conditions that rules cannot be laid down that will be equally applicable to one place as to another. The book must, therefore, be read with discrimination and judgment. The cavalry of the future will always have a most important part to play in war, and while "shock tactics," or the use of cold steel in battle, may under some conditions, be justifiable, it will be so only against other cavalry or the most disordered infantry. The range, accuracy and volume of fire of the modern rifle has given to good infantry a confidence and steadiness that cavalry cannot disregard. The important functions of cavalry in keeping the commanding general advised of the strength and movements of the enemy are more important now than ever. When the commanding general has reliable information on these points his task is comparatively easy.

This is the age of specialists, and it is scarcely to be expected that the ordinary man, who forms the bulk of an army, can be made proficient in the use of the saber or lance, and also become a good marksman with a rifle. It takes time to make a good infantry soldier, it takes longer to make a good cavalryman. The importance of a cavalry leader is dwelt on at considerable length, but cavalry leaders are not made to order. Great cavalry leaders, like great generals, are born, not manufactured. That army is lucky that possesses one.

The need of a well-organized, well-equipped and well-drilled cavalry, particularly in the first days of a war, is recognized as of the utmost importance, and the lack of it is nowhere more keenly felt than in Europe. But it is necessary to use the branch carefully and not expect too much from it, for its losses cannot be readily replaced. The author of the work is an experienced cavalryman, and eminent in his profession. His views are entitled to more than ordinary consideration, even though in all his conclusions we may not concur. Perhaps there is no other German soldier so well equipped for handling this subject.

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